G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.
DD 134-18 (SL 268+269)

File No. DD-6-19

1919-20.
(DD)

Serial Nos. 220, 248, 249, 263, 395, 403

Later references.
AG 16-20 (37, 62, 64 + 73)
SL 24-24-24, 32-38

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Six in §.

Part B for Nov 1920

SUBJECT.

Food Supply arrangements.

SL 403) To The Rev. Comr.
The Food Controller
The Deputy Comr., Kolar.
The Secy to Govt, Rev. Deptt.
The Secy to Govt I & A.
No G 8910-14 dy 2-11-20.

Directs to Communicate Govts censure and displeas to the Amildars of Malur Taluk and Dt Economic Supdt in the matter of the maintenance of a reserve Stock of ragi on the fields with the assistance of the Local Officers, and requests the Deputy Commissioner to recover the amounts due before the end of December and to warn the Officers Concerned if serious notice is not taken.

WD 1250—GPB—30,000 28-1-19

G. R. S. III—1] 191 9.- 20

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(P.P)

NOTES.

File No. 6

FILE HEADING.

Food supply arrangement

From

The Food Controller in Mysore

No. 3737 Dated 25.1.1920 Received 27.1.1920

Diary No. 1278-2 | Enclos. one file Spare Copies. - | Serial No. 220.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits a report regarding the stocks of ragi commandeered & purchased in Malur TK in connection with the food supply arrangements.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Read. The file regarding the arrangement with Mr Hajee Ismail Sait for handing up a reserve stock of ragi in the K.G.F. is put up.

28/1/20

P.P 134-18 27.1.18

NOTES—First Sheet.

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P. P File No. 6 of 1919.

Serial No.

2 The report discloses

1) that sums to the extent of Rs 7560-2-10 have been paid to ryots towards the cost of ragi negotiated with them but the ragi amounting to 902 pallas has not been taken delivery of & allowed to remain with them

2) Advances of Rs 795 paid to ryots for 1685 pallas of ragi negotiated but not taken delivery of

3) A sum of Rs 214-13-0 is due by Govt for ragi purchased.

4) 419 pallas of ragi were commandeered but price not yet paid.

3 Regarding (1) & (2) the T.C. recommends that the amount may be recovered with interest at 6¼%. It is not clear how the ryots are bound to pay any interest.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P. P File No. 6 of 1919.

Serial No.

4 Re - Items 2. 3 & 4 - The accounts due to rayots should be arranged to be paid to them -

5 Only a balance of Rs 342-10-7 will be due to Mr Hajee Ismail Saib which may be adjusted -

6 The T. C. considers that the Dy Ec. Supply & the Amildar of Malem are responsible for these irregular transactions

30/1/20 7 The items included in the report-Court under 3 heads: -

(1) Supply & K. S. 7. this in Ahmadsait

(2) Commandeered Supply

(3) Advances & rayots outstanding -

Supply & K. S. 7. :- Mr. Hajee Ismail Saib advanced Rs 16298 odd for supply of 1957.30 pallas He rimmed 719.25 pallas priced Rs 5956-4-8 The balance due to him on these Rs 10342-10-7 of this, Rs 10000/- was withheld & the d.c. a sum of Rs 342-10-7 only is now due to him - out of the quantity negotiated for for item (1) supra, the amildar took over 333.27½ pallas

but it was not passed on to K. S. T. It has been perhaps made use of locally, and since the amount of Rs 1000 has been paid back to Mr Ahmad Sait out of the amount available with the D.C., this Quantity will evidently be accounted for in the Taluk accts. Under this head there is a sum of Rs 758-2-10 due from myself on acct of 902 pallas which have to be removed and credited to Govt. T.C. suggests recovery of interest at 6% p.a. This might involve delay and complaints. The amount is likely to be paid easily if without interest.

(3) Amounts due by Govt:—

(a) For Supply of 417 pallas commandeered—prices not mentioned.

(b) a sum of Rs 214-13-0 due to myself on acct. of supply made in accdce with cl (3) of para 1 of the T.C's letter. These amounts may be ordered to be adjusted early.

(4) Recovery of advances amtg to Rs 1195. This forms item (2).

The question of Mr Ahmad Sait's alleged loss does not arise in this connection at all, as it does not appear that the Govt bound themselves to supply the entire Quantity contracted for by him. All that was asked was Govt. assistance & this was placed at his disposal as far as possible. Except as regards the Quantity of 333 pallas mentioned in item (2).

Chief Sec[y].

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P. P File No. 6 of 1919

Serial No.

9 The views expressed by the Food Controller appear to be reasonable & may be accepted.

12 Yes
ulk

The D.C. of the Food Controller may be asked to settle all the outstanding claims on the lines suggested. Perhaps the levy of 6¼ % interest on the advances to be refunded by rysts may perhaps be excused.

13 Yes
ulk

11 The D.C may be asked to obtain & forward the explanations of the amildar & the D.C Economic Supt for the various irregularities & negligence brought to light. The explanation of the then D.C (Mr B. Venkobarao) should also be obtained for the unsatisfactory arrangements made in this respect.

14 Yes
The comments of the Secretary to Govt may then be submitted.
ulk
10.2.20

Dewan
8/2

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on FEB 5 1920
Reg. No. 5347

15 Two drafts put up.
12/2/20

16 It is submitted that it would be desirable to call for the D.C's explanation direct. instead of thro' the R.C. as this will be done in less time.

(sd) 17 Yes. all right. 14/2

Issue drafts as revised & submitted

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P-P File No. 6 of 1919.

Serial No.

18 agt- no II rens

Subd by 14/2/2 —

by Inme. Keep fair draft in file.

WK 14/2/20.

248. To
The Food Controller
" Dy Comr Kolar.
G. 18796-7. Dy 16-2-20.
Reviews the report re. certain Stocks of rapi commandeered & purchased at malur Taluk, in Dece 1918 to Feb. 1919, and requests the Dy Comr Kolar Dist, to obtain and submit the explations of the Amildar & the Dist Eco. Supdt for the various irregularities in these transactions,

249 To
The Dy Comr Hassan.
G 18798 Dy 16-2-20
Requests him to furnish the his ~~explatins~~ explanations ~~on the above~~ &c.

263 From Mr B. Venkatarao D. C. Hassan. D.O. letter of 20.2.20 With refce to Sl reg. above submits a note regarding

CHIEF SECRETARIAT II POLITICAL BRANCH. 17 FEB. 1920

NOTE—Contn. sheet

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P. P File No. 6 of 1919

Serial No.

The arrangements made for supply of rice. [illegible]

[illegible]

25/2/20 Chief Sec?)

21 For perusal.

22 After the explanations of the D.C.S. Tanjore are obtained the papers may be sent to the D.C. who is his remarks & then Govt. may pass final orders.

Dewan

23/2/20

23 Yes

5-3-20

Draft recommended to the Govt. - Korai re. Para 3 of Exhibit A No. - pass up

his

6/4/20

6/4

23202 6/4.

Draft recommend pass up

his

15/5/20

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on MAR 2 1920
Reg. No. 6028

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
II
POLITICAL BRANCH.
10 APR 1920

NOTE—Contd. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P. P File No. 6 of 191 9

Serial No.	
	26 Draft reminder to the Dy Com² - Kolar sent Mg 25/6/20 Jme MM 26/6 G 28250 of 26/6 Mam
	27. The case is more than 4 months old. Draft D.O. reminder put up Mg 14/7/21 28 June MM 14/7 G 11630 of 17/7
395	From the Dy Com² - Kolar D² No. C. 7 85 of 9/11. 8. 20. With reference to para 3 of the G.O. of 16. 2. 20 submits the explanations of the D. E. Supt Kolar & the Armed in Kolar in the matter of paras 11, 14 & 22 of the Audit Report referred - The T. C. may be connected monthly. If approved Mg 14/8/20

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

9

F. P. File No. 6 of 1919.

Serial No. 30

No. No. 411 Conf 134-18-268 269

Forwarded with compliments & the Food Controller for favour of remarks.

Lyndon Mercantile Frenchford

14/8/20.

No. 1830 27.9.20

OFFICE OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER AND CIVIL SUPPLIES IN MYSORE
857 AUG 16 1920
7.F. Cell
28 SEP 1920

The explanations which the Government have called for in para 3 of their order dated 16th February are I take it (1) in regard to the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements made with Hajee Ismail Sait and (2) in regard to the failure to take over the ragi for which the whole price or an advance of a portion ~~of the portion~~ of the price had been paid. That in both these respects local action was bungling and unsatisfactory is sufficiently clear from the results. The Deputy Commissioner is apparently for dropping further scrutiny into the matter, and has not tried to fix responsibility on any one but would seem to attribute the whole thing chiefly to the changes in the rules regarding maximum prices resulting in the ryots becoming unwilling to part with the ragi.

In regard to the first point the Amildar does not say anything. Apparently he had nothing to do with the arrangements. The District Economic Superintendent says that "out of the quantity" of ragi "stipulated for under the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

mutchalika system, a certain quantity was given to Khan Bahadur Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait under circumstances and conditions of which I am not cognisant". If this is so, it is indeed strange. I have mentioned in my letter to Government No. 3737 dated 25th January 1920 that the details of the arrangements entered into with Mr. Sait were not ascertainable from the file. In the papers sent to me, I find certain correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner and the Government in February 1919 in regard to the maintenance of a reserve of ragi on the Gold Field by Hajee Ismail Sait. (I was not aware of these papers before). From these it would appear that Mr. Sait was to get an advance from the Mining Board, buy ragi and build up a reserve with the help of Government Officers and that in return for this help, the issues of ragi were to be controlled by the Deputy Commissioner. This was approved by Government on the 15th February 1919, but it is not clear whether this had any and if so, what bearing on the transactions in question which took place in December 1918. The Deputy Commissioner Mr. Venkoba Rao's letter to the Revenue Commissioner is dated 1st February 1919, but Mr. Sait was expected to remove the

ragi arranged for him some two months before that date! The Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. C.F.39 dated 21st October 1919 addressed to me says that "on 2nd January last (1919) he (Mr. Sait) was asked to remove all the ragi to the Fields in 4 days. On the 13th instant he was again written to and told to remove the full quantity by the 17th idem. On 1st January in a third letter he was again asked to remove the full quantity to the Kolar Gold Field at least by the 22nd instant. Finally he was informed that money would be returned to him for the ragi which had not been removed by him". It is after all this that the Deputy Commissioner's letter to the Revenue Commissioner has been written.

What ever the Deputy Commissioner's own ideas were as to the transactions, it is evident that they were not recorded with sufficient clearness so as to obviate misunderstandings or communicated to the District Economic Superintendent or Amildar who were to see to their execution. It is mentioned in my letter No.A.2281 dated 5th November 1919 to the Deputy Commissioner, that Mr. Ahmed Sait the son of Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait was under the impression that he was to be supplied with ragi at the railway station at a certain specified rate by

he District Economic Superintendent. Mr. enkoba Rao himself says that Mr. Ahmed Sait efused to abide by the retail price of 0 seers per rupee under which the ragi was romised, or for the matter of that to abide y any control of the Deputy Commissioner". It is clear that there was misunderstanding n every side, which naturally resulted in confusion, which would have been avoided if the natter had been dealt with in a business like manner - coming to a definite understanding as to the conditions under which Mr. Sait was to obtain his ragi, recording it in writing and communicating it to subordinate officers.

As regards the delay in taking over the ragi, both what was not removed by Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait, and what had been arranged for otherwise, the District Economic Superintendent says the responsibility was that of the local authorities, that he was asked to co-operate with the Amildar, that he was always at the Amildar's service & did what he could in the matter. The Deputy Commissioner has not state what extent of responsibility in this matter was entrusted to the District Economic Superintendent. Under Government Order dated 11th November 1918, food supply arrangements in the districts were, under the direction of the Deputy Commissioners to be attended to by the

District Economic Superintendents who were to give precedence to this work over their other duties. As regards the Amildar he explains the delay in taking over the ragi as due to want of accommodation , abnormal fluctuation in the markpt price of ragi, change of Government policy with regard to food operations, cancellation of the orders fixing maximum prices, refusal of ryots to fulfil their engagements and non-receipt of sanction to his proposal to adopt coercive measures.

The raising of maximum controlled prices, and their eventual cancellation were not features peculiar to the Malur taluk. These happened all over the State, but did not prevent other officers, e.g. in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts, taking over available stocks offering higher prices where necessary. The district was, under the arrangements ordered by Government in November 1918 to supply several thousand tons of ragi to the Provincial Grain Depot, but during all those anxious months, I received not a single palla from the whole of the Kolar District, while all the time large stocks were available in the Malur taluk - much of it paid for - only waiting to be taken over by Government

officers. If prices went up, that was all the more reason to take over these stocks. The real trouble seems to have been the want of accommodation to store the ragi. From what the Amildar says it seems he got no definite orders on the point, although he wrote about it several times. (The ragi could very easily have been stored in Bangalore if there was no accommodation for it in the Kolar district). The ryots naturally made all kinds of difficulties in giving over stocks. This was natural, but it afforded a test of the capacity and energy of the local officers. That there was slackness on the part of the Amildar was practically conceded by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter No.C.F.39 of the 21st October 1919. In para 3 he said "the ragi has all along remained with them" (the parties) "nether was any attempt made to remove the ragi". In para 5 he said that the ryots "taking advantage of the delay in removing the ragi", began to raise objections. In para 9 he said that "the Amildar owing to his multifarious duties, if not dilatory operations," could remove only a small portion of the ragi.

I may here mention that although the Government ordered on the 16th February 1920 that all outstanding accounts should be settled

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P. P. File No. 6 of 19 19

Serial No.

early, up to the 25th August 1920, only Rs 4834-8-5 out of about Rs 8,400 to be removered were actually recovered. The settlement of the transaction is going on very slowly.

As the Deputy Commissioner's original communication (No.C.F.39 of the 21st October 1919) is not on the file, I have placed a copy of it below.

Bangalore,
25th Sept. 1920.

Food Controller & Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore.

To
The Chief Secretary, with compliments.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT. POLITICAL BRANCH. 28 SEP. 1920

2C 3332

Sd
29/9/20
Chief Secy.

29.9.20

Submit with a draft order
14/10/20

Please put up clean copy as noticed.

Clean draft issued
18/10/20
Chief Secy.

17/10.

18/10/20

In consideration

Dewan

Issued 21/10/20

Draft appd by Dewan 21/10/20

21/10/20

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

r 16

G. R. S. III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

PP File No. 6 of 1919.

Serial No. 403

To
The Rev. Comr.
The Food Controller
The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar Dist.
The Secy to Govt, Rev. Dept.
The Secy to Govt, E & A.
No 9896-14 dt. 2 11 20

Directs to Communicate Govts Censure and displeasure to the Amildar of Malur Taluk and D. Economic Supdt. in the matter of the maintenance of a reserve stock of ragi on the fields with the assistance of the Local officers and requests the Deputy Comr. to recover the amounts due before the end of December and to warn the Officers concerned if serious notice is not taken.

B

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
POLITICAL BRANCH
16 NOV 1920

(17

REFER TO
NO. 8787
ENCL. One file

Tel : Address
"CIVISUP."

19260

Office of the Food Controller and
Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore.
Camp Kolar,
Bangalore, Dated.....25th January.....192 0

DIARY NO. 12782

1919-1920
SECTION P
FILE NO. 6-19
220

FROM

K. MATTHAN ESQ., B. A.,
Food Controller and Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore.

TO

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore.

Sir,

In submitting herewith a file of papers ending with the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's letter No. F.C.101 of the 22nd November 1919, regarding certain stocks of ragi commandeered and purchased in the Malur taluk, I have the honour to state that I went into the accounts on the 16th instant with the District Economic Superintendent Mr. Thirunarayana Iyengar whom the Deputy Commissioner had deputed to Bangalore for the purpose. On going through the file which Mr. Thirunarayana Iyengar had brought with him I was able to correct some errors and discrepancies in the two letters received from the Deputy Commissioner and to understand the facts of the case, which,as far as I have been able to gather from the file,are as follows:-

(1) It was considered necessary to keep a reserve stock of ragi at the Kolar Gold Field. The arrangement made by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Venkoba Rao) was that the ragi should be paid for and stocked by Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait, subject to the condition that sales should be

be only under the Deputy Commissioner's orders. The details of the arrangements entered into are not ascertainable from the file. It was arranged to supply Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait with 1957.30 pallas of ragi priced at Rs.16,298-15-3 from 12 villages. He paid the money in two instalments to the District Economic Superintendent (and not to the villagers direct as stated in the Deputy Commissioner's communications). The actual stock available was found to be 1955.10 pallas priced at Rs.16,140-3-2, the difference being due to the quantity available in one village being less than the estimated quantity by 2.20 pallas. In the circumstances explained in the Deputy Commissioner's communications, Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait was able to actually remove only 719.25 pallas priced at Rs.5,956-4-8 from 5 villages. According to the Deputy Commissioner's letter of the 16th February 1919 to Mr. Ahmed Ismail (son of Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait) the balance of the money due to Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait was to be returned to him. A sum of Rs.10,000 has been paid back to him in cash on the 5th May 1919. He has asked for the payment of the balance in his letter No.C.570 dated 6th May 1919.

(2) The balance of ragi due from these 12 village has been fully paid for. Of this the Amildar took over up to the 10th of September 1919, 333.27½ pallas (not 33 and odd as stated in para 7 of the Deputy Commissioner letter of the 21st October) leaving a balance of 902.37½ pallas to be taken over. The amount remaining with ryots on account of this is Rs.7,560-2-10.

(3) In 13 other villages 1690.70 pallas of ragi were negotiated for. Including 5.25 pallas subsequent-

(19

subsequently arranged for, the total quantity available was 1695.95 pallas. Of this 1486.34¾ pallas were removed to Malur by the Amildar up to the 10th September. Out of this 419.57 pallas were commandeered and the price has not yet been paid. For the rest the cost was Rs.8,822-10-1. Of this amount Rs.8,607-13-1 has been paid leaving Rs.214-13-0 to be yet paid. (The amount actually payable to various parties is Rs.232-9-4, but there are recoveries to be effected to the extent of Rs.17-4-0 so that the net amount payable is Rs.214-13-0). The quantity not taken over is 209.64¼ pallas.

(4) In 19 other villages 1685.20 pallas were negotiated for and advances amounting to Rs.795 were paid. This ragi has not been taken over and the advances are remaining with the ryots.

2. I may be permitted to say that these transactions cannot be viewed as quite regular. If it was considered necessary to have a reserve stock of ragi at the Gold Field, either it should have been purchased and paid for from Government funds and stocked by Government agency, or it should have been purchased and paid for and stocked by a merchant without any interference of Government authorities. It appears to me very strange that Government Officers should have negotiated ragi at favourable rates, taken money from a private merchant and made themselves responsible for the supply. If necessary there could have been no difficulty in obtaining an advance of funds from Government or from me In point of fact at the Deputy Commissioner's request I subsequently advanced Rs.25,000 for the purchase of reserve stocks of ragi mainly in the Malur taluk. But it was never intimated to me that the ragi had already

already been bespoken for a private merchant or that funds had been privately obtained from him and utilised. In any case when ragi had been negotiated for and advances given it ought surely have been taken over without loss of time. The responsibility for this can be apportioned only after necessary explanations are obtained from the District Economic Superintendent and the Amildar of the Malur taluk who are prima facie responsible for the omission.

3. Now as to the points raised by the Deputy Commissioner I agree in the opinion expressed by him at para 6 of his letter of the 21st October that at this distance of time it is better not to attempt to take over the ragi which has been left with the ryots from whom it was negotiated. In the case of the ragi for which the price has been fully paid there would indeed be no grievance if the ryots are made to hand over the ragi, or its price at current rates. But in view of the great delay that has arisen and the great fluctuations in prices I would recommend that both in such cases and in cases where only advances have been made the ragi not actually taken over may be left with the ryots. The money paid to them may be recovered and it would not be inequitable to charge them interest at 6¼%.

4. As regards Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's case, it appears to me that it was hardly possible for him to remove the whole stock of ragi from a number of scattered villages under exceptionally difficult circumstances, within the four days' and five days' periods which the Deputy Commissioner would allowhim. But in view of the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Venkoba Rao's letter of the 16th Februarv

(21

February to Mr. Ahmed Ismail saying that for the ragi not taken over the money due would be handed over to him and of the fact that Rs.10,000 have been actually paid back and Mr. Ahmed Ismail has in his letter of the 6th May asked for the balance, I do not see any reason why this question should be re-opened. The balance due to him may be repaid. In the absence of information as to how the ragi was actually disposed of by him, it is not possible to say that he has really sustained any loss on the transactions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Mathar

Food Controller & Director
of Civil Supplies in Mysore.

KM/MPH.

VI–71]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* *191* .

Date of issue 16/2

Signed by.....

May this be

i Printed ?

treated as a standing order ?

published in the Gazette, English Part ?

translated ?

v placed at the disposal of the press ?

vi published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

Section DS

File No. 6-19

Serial No. 248

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read— Letter no 3787 dt 25th Jan 1920 from the Food Controller in regard submitting for the orders of Govt a file of papers ending with the Kolar Dy Comrs letter no. 7-C. 101 dt 22nd Nov 1919 regarding certain stocks of ragi commandeered & purchased in the Malur Taluk in Dec 1918 to

7 Feb 1919.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith arrangements for the connection with the Supply of Coal at the K. G. 7. through the Hayles Denaby South, 5'33 h. valve of Coal were purchased in the Financial Yr. of the Admiralty & the Min. of Munitions, the cost of Coal Supplied and Some Haulage Charges also, that in some Cases the Price of Coal not included has been fully paid. A portion of the quantity has been allowed to remain in the Pits, and in some cases, have been made and the Coal has also been delivered with the Wagons, that in Some Cases also have been Returned.

I am Sir Your obedient Servant

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

WD 1744--GPB 30,000 1/19

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

It is also seen that though 1955 pallas of rapi were re-
-quired for on behalf of Mr Hajee Ismail Sait only 719 pallas were removed by him and that out of the amount Rs 1680 paid by him a sum of Rs 10,000 in cash had to be refunded to Mr Hajee him in lieu of rapi to be obtained for him

2. The Food Controller re-
-commends that in view of the great delay that has occasioned & the great fluctuation in prices, the rapi not actually taken over may be left with the rests & the amount paid to them may be recovered with interest at 6¼ per cent

Govt generally agree with the view expressed by the F.C. above but consider that it is not desirable to keep the keys of interest open the account by the F.C. and that the balance due to Mr Hajee Ismail Sait may be refunded to him.

under these delay in repayment.

The F.C. are already requested to settle all out-
-standing claims on these lines.

~~Exercised~~ - The amounts due to Rajahs for supplies made may also be adjusted early -

3. The Dy Comr Kolar Dt is requested to obtain and submit the explanation of the Amildar & the Dt Sup.W for the various irregularities & negligence brought to light in these transactions.

'88
13/2

13/2/Secy

~~The Revenue Comr~~

The 7th Chainage returning Enclosures

The Dy Comr Kolar -

(26

II

G. R. S. VI G/32]

SUBJECT .....

....

....

Diary No. of letter replied to..... .....

2 offs

Section PP.
File No. 6·19.
Serial No. 249

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
, the 191 .

No.

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

To B. Venkobarao Esq
~~The Revenue in Mysore~~
D/ Coll

Dear Sir,

I am desired ~~directed~~ to
request forward herewith
a copy of G.O No of
regarding the
irregularities in the
purchases of rice in the
Malur TK in connection
with the arrangements
for supply of the same to
the K.G.F area through Messrs Haji Ismail
Sait Sons and to state that Govt would
consider that the arrangement made

over.

K.G. 7. Through lucky Hajee
wait Sahib and to
wish him ~~the expectation~~ that may be
Mr B. ~~Venkatrama Rao~~ — ~~the~~ furnished with
~~in defence case~~ & Refer your explanation
~~shortly be obtained~~
the unsatisfactory arrangement
exist in this respect.
~~The necessary papers~~ ~~request you kindly furnish~~
~~to submit them by the~~
Have etc

In this connection
have not Sates yet, and that
you explanation may be not
I am & request you to forward
the same at early

Yours
M
14/2/

M
12/2/

Cheffers

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by.

WD 17H G2B 30/00 - 19-3-19

(28

D.O. No. G18798 and General and Revenue Secretariat.
P.P. 6. Cg. 249 Bangalore, dated 16th February 1920.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to forward herewith a copy of Government Order No. G.18796-7 P.P. 6-Cg. 248 dated 16th February 1920, regarding the irregularities in the purchases of ragi in the Malur Taluk in connection with the arrangements for supply of the same to the Kolar Gold Field area through Messrs. Haji Isma Sait & Sons and to state that Government consider that the arrangements made in this connection were not satisfactory, and that your explanation may be obtained. I am to request you to forward the same at a very early date.

Yours sincerely,

88 C&B

B. Venkoba Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

Fair draft

DIARY NO. 14666.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
HASSAN DISTRICT.

D.O.No. Hassan Dated 20th Feb. 1920.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT, II POLITICAL BRANCH. 23 FEB. 1920

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O.No. G. 18798 PP. 6.19.249 dated 16th February 1920 I submit the accompanying note.

Yours sincerely,

B. Venkoba Rao

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Confidential.

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N o t e.

I have not a copy of the file of papers or of the report of the present Deputy Commissioner of Kolar or of the report of the Food Controller. For the present, however, I beg to submit the following:

2. The collection of ragi in Malur Taluk was not merely for the Field. It was also to serve other parts of the District and to be available for export outside the District after local requirements were met. The statement in the first sentence of the Government order - implying that all the ragi in Malur was purchased to be supplied to Mr. Haji Ismail Set is therefore not cor--rect. The negotiation with Mr.Haji Ismail Set was not for an entirely private transaction by him but on behalf of a District Reserve on the Field which he undertook to run under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for philanthropic reasons without profiteering motives. I had to be constantly on the watch to seethat profiteering did not come in. The District Reserve on the Field was run by me in constant personal consultation with the Members of the Mining and Sanitary Boards.

3. For non-collection of ragi from ryots to whom payment was made, and for non-payment of money to ryots for ragi bought, if there are now such cases, the Amildar of Malur must be responsible. I gave strict instructions to adjust accounts without delay and the execution of orders had to be done by the Amildar.

4. As regards the arrangement with Mr. Haji Ismail Set, the Government order says correctly that only a certain number of pallas was removed by him. The rest was not removed by him in time although many warnings were given; meanwhile the policy of Government was

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suddenly changed, the maximum retail price was taken away, the maximum commandeering price was increased and the scope of commandeering was very much restricted. Mr. Ahmad Set the son of Mr. Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Set refused to abide by the retail price of 10 seers per rupee under which the ragi was promised or for the matter of that to abide by any control of the Deputy Commissioner, and the promise to supply ragi was not to Mr. Haji Ismail Set as a private affair but for the District Reserve run by the Khan Bahadur under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. It was obviously not right to supply ragi cheaply at the expense of ryots to Khan Bahadur's firm to enable them to make huge profits. Nor would the ryots who knew the new policy of Government give the ragi to the Khan Bahadur, under the altered circumstances. The ragi was not with the Government Officers but with the ryots and the Government Officers could only help and that help became difficult after the new policy of Government was declared. Force could not be used with the ryots when its legality was doubtful. There might have been riots and it was not expedient to force doubtful legal issues to a head and risk an adverse result in the food crisis when it still existed. The matter was discussed in the Sanitary Board, the Chief Secretary to Government asked me confidentially if there was any misunderstanding between me and the Mining Board and I then explained facts to the Chief Secretary and said that Mr. Gifford the Chairman of the Mining Board expressed himself to me as satisfied with my action. Before I left Kolar, I met Mr. Haji Ismail Set and he accepted a refund of 10000 Rs. and evidently his case closed then. I do not know how or why his case has been re-opened now and orders of Government obtained now.

5. The Government have now passed orders finally regarding the settlement of pending cases of ryots in Malur Taluk and as I submitted before, these pending cases are a matter of execution of orders for which the Amildar is responsible.

6. The time was a clearly difficult one and the situation varied from day to day and week to week and the unsatisfactoriness in the arrangements was not due to a preventible cause, but to the sudden change of policy of the Government in February 1919 which made previous arrangements untenable. I do not say that the change of policy by Government was wrong. I gave my opinion in favour of it and the Government cannot have succeeded in the former policy for long. What I beg to submit is that I may not be censured now on the report of my successor who in spite of the voluminous correspondence left behind me in Kolar cannot be aware of all the difficulties encountered and surmounted which can be realised only by personal experience. As I said before, I had to be in constant personal touch with the members of the Mining and Sanitary Boards as well as the officers and the non-officials of the District and find out their views from day to day, discover a common factor in the views and apply a prompt and satisfactory solution to the questions in hand which varied day by day and week by week. In a crisis like the one successfully passed on the Field, the information available to, and the considerations weighing with, the Deputy Commissioner of the time who had charge of all the departments of the District Administration and was responsible for the District administration are not known in their entirety to subordinate officials or to successors and I submit that it would be hard to be

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judged on the reports of the latter.

7. I submit that the question of personal explanation may be kindly dropped. The arrangements were certainly not ideal but the crisis was unprecedented and did not admit of ideal arrangements. To have come through the crisis without any serious riots and breaches of the peace and starvation and death due to absence of food is something for which I feel profoundly thankful and I respectfully request Government to adopt this view which I who was the Deputy Commissioner of the District at the time, sincerely hold.

Hassan,)
20th Feb. 1920.)

B. Venkoba Rao

Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District
and formerly of Kolar District.

No. C. F. 85/19-20. Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District,
Dated, Kolar, the 9th August 1920.

Encl. 1 file.

DIARY No. 3080.

From

Md. Zahiruddin Mecci, Esquire, B.A.
Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
POLITICAL BRANCH.
13 AUG. 1920

PP 6-19 395

S i r,

With reference to para 3 of Government order No. 18796-7/PP 6-19-248 dated the 16th February 1920, regarding the transactions of ragi in the Malur Taluk, I have the honour to forward herewith the explanations of the Amildar of Malur Taluk and the District Economic Superintendent. The facts of the case have been fully explained in my letter No. C.F. 39 dated 21-10-1919 addressed to the Food Controller and Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore. Paras 5,6,7 and 9 of my said letter contain some of the reasons for the delay in removing the ragi to the Malur Depot.

2. As regards the ~~complaint~~ explanation of the Amildar, though he was quite new to the Taluk, yet as stated by him, he managed to remove a large quantity of ragi from the villages to the Taluk Depot. The question of accommodation also appears to have been one of real difficulty as it could not be had anywhere, and the repeated references made by the Amildar in the matter to the then Sub Division Officer and the then Deputy Commissioner for instructions -- the former of whom at one time suggested that the ragi already stored at Malur might be sold out so as to make room for fresh consignments from the villages -- support him in this connection. This fact complied with the modifications of the rules and regulations re: retail and wholesale

wholesale prices, also made the raiyats unwilling on any account to part with their ragi at the cheap - - commandeering rates fixed by the authorities. After I took charge of the District I arranged for the removal of 1200 bags to Mulbagal, Srinivasapur and Chickballapur. This solved the difficulty to some extent. Had the commandeering and other orders been in force, the ragi negotiated for could have been secured, but it did not appear to me to be reasonable at that distance of time to claim the ragi at a rate far cheaper than it had been in the market, as it would only mean that the Government wanted to make a huge profit over the transaction, and I accordingly made the recommendation to release the ragi in favour of the raiyats, which the Government kindly approved and passed orders accordingly.

3. The District Economic Superintendent says he acted under the instructions of the then Deputy Commissioner in all the transactions referred to, and unfavourably commented upon by the Food Controller and that he was instrumental in helping the situation to a considerable extent.

4. I believe that the final account of the ragi transactions in the Malur Taluk would result in an appreciable profit to Government even taking into calculation the interest on the money outstanding with the villagers. In these circumstances I am of opinion that the matter might be dropped, no further action being necessary.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

KMR.

(89)

L.0264

Office of the Amildar, Malur Taluk
Dated 22nd July 1920.

From

The Amildar
Malur Taluk
Malur.

To.

Mahamad Zahiruddeen Mecci Esqr.
Deputy Commissioner Kolar District
Kolar.

Sir,

I beg to submit the undermentioned explanation for your kind perusal:-

Reference.

(i) Deputy Commissioner's order no F.C. 101 dated 29th Feb 9th March 1920 forwarding Copy of letter no. A 3937 dated Camp Kolar the 25th January 20 from the Food Controller with the Govt. of Mysore & the Chief Secretary to the Govt of Mysore for the explanation of certain remarks made by the Food Controller with regard to the Ragi purchased in the Malur Taluk

(ii) Deputy Commissioner's order no F.C. 101 dated 1st March 9th March 1920 in continuation of the above order forwarding Copy of Govt. order no. G-18796 - $\frac{I}{P.P.}$ - 6-19-248 dated 16th Feb 1920 calling for the explanation of the undersigned with regard to observations made by Govt. in the said order.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
1263
JUL 26 1920
General No.....
KOLAR

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With regard to the above references it is respectfully submitted as follows:-

1. As regards ragi negotiated for Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait by the Economic Superintendent and the then Amildar Mr. M. Ramaswamiah, the predecessor of the undersigned and now the Amildar of Belur, it is submitted that though the full amount of the purchase money was paid by the said officer to the ryots who had agreed to sell the Ragi in question, the stipulated quantity was not recovered by Mr. Hajee in due time when the ryots were willing to part with it and had no motive at all as would be explained later on (vide para III) to retract from their agreements on various kinds of pleas. Seeing that Mr. Hajee had not ~~recovered~~ the Ragi as was agreed upon by him, the then Deputy Commissioner Mr. B. Venkoba Rao ordered the undersigned in his D.O. no. 951, dated 16th Feb / 18th Feb 1919 to take over the said unrecovered portion of Ragi to the District reserve at Malur along with other Ragi negotiated on behalf of Govt. By this period nearly 4 months time had elapsed since

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Since payment was made in full to the Ryots for Mr. Hajee's Ragi. In the mean-time there were abnormal changes with regard to the price of Ragi so much so that the price of one Cart-load of Ragi ran up from Rs 52-8-0. (negotiated price) to Rs 80-0-0 (the then market price. Under these circumstances it was quite natural with the ryots to plead all sorts of excuses to fulfil their agreements as to the delivery of Ragi at the negotiated price, when they were required to do so after a lapse of so many months.

2. To add to the first cause referred to above viz enhancement of the market price of Ragi, the changed policy of Govt, with regard to Food Supply operations Communicated by them in their press Communique No. G. $\frac{17303}{P.P.}$ - 134-18-285 dated 14th Feb 19[illegible] which cancelled their orders fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices of the several food grains within the state, still further induced ryots to refuse delivery of Ragi by advancing all kinds of excuses -

and pleas, knowing full well that Govt officials could not coerce them in the light of the said changed policy.

3. Under the said difficult circumstances it befell on the undersigned to bring out the ragi from the ryots for the District Reserve and the Municipal depot as per orders of the then Deputy Commissioner, only a fortnight after he had assumed the Sabst charge. The Deputy Commissioner himself fully realizing the difficulties the undersigned had to face in this respect wrote to him in his D.O. no. nil dated 24th Feb 194 as follows:-

"Kindly see that before prices go up you get as much Ragi as possible into the Govt reserve. I know it is possible to raise all sorts of difficulties but I expect you to surmount them by tact and patience and see that you collect as much Ragi as possible for the Government reserve."

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4. Giving every possible attention to the said Depaty Commissioner's order the undersigned collected 784 bags of Ragi by 21st Feb 1919 ie within a week and the said fact was communicated to the Depaty Commissioner by his D.O. no 10 dated 21.2.19 and also reported in the said D.O. that all available space at Kolar for storing up of Ragi would be shortly used up and further carting of Ragi has to be delayed for want of accomodation, and suggested that some arrangements might kindly be made to get the Ragi, which could not be stored up at Kolar, removed either to Kolar or to some other place which the Depaty Commissioner deemed suitable.

5. Again in his D.O. no 11 dated 31.3.1919 / 1.4.1919 which the undersigned submitted to the Depaty Commissioner it was intimated that even after despatching 505 bags containing 397 pallas 60 3/4 Seers of Ragi

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to the Bowringpet Amildar as directed, all the available space at Malur had been used up and even the consignment sent to the Bowringpet Amildar, had been stored up temporarily in the Sabik office verandah as per his orders and suggested certain proposals for the incoming Raji.

6. Further in his D.O. no. 30 submitted to the Deputy Commissioner personal adress in the month of April it was reported that 300 bags of Burma rice having been received, no space was available in the Raj Depot buildings and consequently 200 bags of rice had been stored up in the open verandah of the Sabik office and requested immediate action in respect of accommodation.

1/22/20

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7. By this time the ryots having changed their attitude with regard to the delivery of Ragi as detailed above in para 1., the undersigned issued notices on 29.4.1919 to such refractory & defaulting ryots as would not deliver up the Ragi and intimated them that coercive steps would be adopted in the shape of "Kharajaffi" orders for the enforcement of their agreements at the Market rate for the ragi stipulated by them to Govt. and the same fact was reported to the Sub-Division officer in his no. 603 dated 30.4.1919 for approval and the undersigned was not favoured with any orders in this respect.

8. For want of accommodation the collection of Ragi having been very much delayed, in continuation of his previous D.O.'s on the subject,

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the undersigned wired to the Depaty Commissioner on 20.5.1919 as follows:- "Pray immediate ragi removal for - incoming Ragi and Rangoon rice." Similar representations were made from time to time on this Subject and the un- - dersigned regrets to state that he was not favored with any Specific orders to enable him in his ragi Collection work. On these representations the Sub- division officer Kolar was directed by the Depaty Commissioner to visit the Spot and make necessary enquiries, He reported in his D.O. no 48 dated 14th May 1919 that the undersigned had stored up Ragi in all the available buildings and that the total no of bags thus stored was 1340. and that no Space was available for the remain- ing Ragi if collected. He further reported that the ragi then collected might be dis- posed off to make room for the further in- coming stock of Ragi and also stated that the Amildar had suggested in his

22.2.19

No. 603 & Coercive steps in respect of refractory ryots who refused & abid by their muchalikas.

9. From the above it will be seen that inspite of the aforesaid difficulties in his way the undersigned only by persuation and influence collected as much Ragi as was possible from such ryots as were not too refractory in this respect. For instance from the Depot references it will be seen that Ragi collection work has continued on, with some interuptions for the aforesaid reasons as detailed above, till so late as 12.9.19. As could be seen from the office reference a similar report in this respect was made & Deputy Commissioner personal adress on 15-8-1919 requesting sanction for adopting "Charjafti" order for the enforcement of muchalikas; but he has not favored with any reply.

10. Further it is submitted that, the above detailed circumstances would furnish explanation for the observations made by the Food Controller in paras 2, 3 and 4 of his said letter and also in the said Government order. With regard to the delay in removing the negotiated ragi.

11. In respect of observation made with regard to the Ragi taken over to the Depot and still not paid for, it is submitted that it was only the Ragi commandeered from one Obatti Veere Gowda has not been paid for, merely for the reason that inspite of issuing written notices and personal orders to receive his dues, the said Veere Gowda has totally refused to take payment at the commandeered rate fixed by Govt, demanding payment at the then prevailing market price which was over 1/2 times of the former rate; and the subject is pending disposal with the Deputy Commissioner. he having appealed against

the Sahk order. Similarly another case of negotiated Ragi of one Shimmiah of Santekaly has been pending, he also demanding the ten prevailing market rate which it was much higher than the negotiated rate. These two persons have refused to accept payment when offered to them, and hence the delay in the settlement of their claims.

12. As to the recovery of outstandings Govt dues as per Govt. order referred to above notices were issued long back to ryots Concerned and a sum of Rs. Rs 4834-8-5 has been recovered and credited to the Treasury up till now. For the remaining outstanding dues Coercive steps are being adopted, the ryots being too slow to settle their accounts. A seperate report will be submitted for the levy of interest from those ryots who have not complied with the demand notices within the prescribed time.

13. Summing up the above explanation, it is most respectfully submitted that the delay now in question as to the removal of ragi was due to:—

(i) Want of accomodation,

(ii) Abnormal fluctuations in the market price of Ragi which induced the ryots to refuse to fulfil their agreements,

(iii) Change of Govt policy with regard to food operations,

(iv) Cancellation of Govt orders fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices for the several food grains within the state,

(v) Want of sanction from the Deputy Commissioner for adopting coercive measures, —— all these factors contributed towards not bringing out the full quantity of negotiated ragi as detailed above.

14. Lastly from the afore-said facts it would be quite obvious that there has been no negligence or irregularities on the part of the undersigned, he having done his level best in executing the Deputy Commissioner's orders

Pallas
(1826) (51)

in collecting one thousand eight hundred and sixty six pallas of
rage inspite of the aforesaid difficalties in his
way in times of accute food situation
and also heavy Burma rice transactions
which ran up to nearly a lakh of Rupees
and which responsible and novel work
demanded his personal and unceasingly
careful attention.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obedient
Servant
Bhashiam Ramiah
Amildar
Madura

Note
P.S. Owing to an unusual
pressure, collection work
& end of the official year,
the submission of this report
has been delayed, for which
beg to be kindly excused
Bhashiam Ramiah
Amildar
22nd June 1826 Madura

Letter No. C.F. 39/19-20 dated 21st October 1919 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District to the Food Controller and Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore. 52

I have the honor to state that under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner, the District Economic Superintendent and the Amildar of Malur Taluk, tapped a large quantity of ragi in forty villages of that Taluk, from the 11th December 1918 up to the 18th February 1919. The operations were mainly in the frontier villages of the Taluk. Except in three instances wherein commandeering appears to have been found necessary, the ragi was purchased purely by negotiation.

2. The total quantity of ragi nogotiated for as detailed above comes to 5336-25 pallas. Of the ragi thus negotiated for some has been fully paid for; but in spite of this full payment, a large quantity has remained with the owners, part only having been removed by the Government Agency.

3. For a part, again, an advance at the rate of 8 annas per palla has been made to the parties, and the ragi has all along remained with them. Neither was any attempt made to remove the ragi nor were further payments made therefor.

4. While a third portion consists of ragi for which advances have been made as above, and a part of it has been removed, payment having been made on the spot for the same, the balance still remaining with the owners.

5. I have to state in this connection that as soon as the restrictions regarding retail and whole-sale prices were removed by Government, the prices went up with a bound, and inspite of t stipulations given and advances received by the owners, they immediately saw the enormous loss they would incur and the huge profit the Government stood to make over these transactions, and they began

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began to raise all sorts of objections and protests, and wanted the ragi to be released, or payment made to them at the market rate. Encouraged by their example and taking advantage of the delay in removing the ragi, even those who had been paid fully for the ragi, began to raise similar objections, and in some cases they have even raised the convenient plea that as they were badly in need of ragi, they had been obliged to use it up, and they would therefore return the amount paid to them, while ~~the~~ others they have rest content with demanding either the release of the ragi from the stipulation or payment at the prevailing market rate.

6. I may at once say that there is some force in their contention and in all cases where the ragi was not completely removed, it may be given over to the owners, and the money paid recovered, with or without interest as the case may be, in as much as otherwise the Government would be making a large profit at the expense of the owners.

7. In this connection the case of Mr. Ahmed Ismail Sait deserves mention. Under proper sanction and authority, Mr. Ahmed Ismail Sait was out of the quantity negotiated for, given 1955 pallas, and the villagers concerned were paid the full amount, Viz. Rs 16298/- and odd by Mr. Ismail Sait, and the transaction completed, and he commenced the removal of the ragi, which he had thus purchased for sale at the Fields. While matters stood thus, all restrictions regarding the retail and the whole-sale prices were removed by Government, and it was considered essential by the Deputy Commissioner that Mr. Ismail Sait should remove the whole quantity forthwith. Accordingly on 2nd January last he was asked to remove all the ragi to the Fields in 4 days. On 13th January he was again written to and told to remove the full quantity by the 17th idem. On 18th January, in a third letter he was again asked to remove the full quantity to the Kolar Gold

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Field atleast by the 22nd instant. Finally he was informed that money would be returned to him for the ragi which had not been removed by him in time as above. Orders were also issued to the Amildar, Malur, to remove to the Malur Depot all the ragi which had not thus been removed by Mr. Ismail Sait, amounting in all to 1236 pallas (including 105 pallas that Mr. Ismail Sait had measured and even filled the bags and had kept ready for removal, but which he was thus prevented from removing). The Amildar however has been able to remove only 33 and odd pallas out of this. This tardiness coupled with the prevailing scarcity, led the parties concerned to raise similar objections as in the case of those referred to in para 5 and 6, and the matter has been at a stand still. Moreover Mr. Ismail Sait has not been paid up fully, and some amount is still due to him.

8. Mr. Ismail Sait has put in a big complaint, contending that having paid for the ragi in question, he was the rightful owner of it, and having paid out a large sum of money in the shape of capital, bags, and establishment, etc., etc., hewas entitled to remove it as fast as possible, that the conditions referred to, were imposed on him suddenly, while he was absent that they had not been stipulated for, either while he agreed to purchase the ragi, or when he paid for it. He says further that for various reasons, one of which was that the stocks were in different villages, and in many instances several miles apart from each other, it was impossible to take delivery of and remove the whole quantity, within the short time thus prescribed, and it is not fair that the Government should step in to make profit at his expense. It is ascertained that the number of villages from which he had to remove the ragi was twelve.

9. This case of Mr. Ismail Sait raises rather a complicated issue. Had he been allowed to remove the ragi for which he had paid

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paid, he would have perhaps removed it in fairly good time, and there would have been no serious objection from the pwners, who had been paid for in full in ordinary open negotiations, and not by means of commandeering. Had the whole of the remaining quantity been removed by Government, the matter might have been disposed of easily. As it actually was, the Amildar owing to his multifarious duties, it not dilatory operations, could not remove but a small proportion of the ragi in question.

10. Should the Government take a generous view, and be pleased to release the ragi still with the owners, the Government would only be willing to forego the profit which it would otherwise have legally been entitled to. But in the case of Mr. Ismail Sait except in the case of the 33 and odd pallas referred to in para 7 above, it is not clear as to how this question has to be solved, whether he is to be asked to have his own legal remedy against the parties concerned whom he paid up fully long long ago, and who have thus had the full benefit of the cost of the ragi sold by them to him.

11. Apart from these questions is the one, relating to the disposal of ragi on hand, entirely at the diaposal of Government, and which is in accordance with your instructions has been kept as a reserve. As owing to the rains the situation has ~~been~~ become quite easy, there seems to be no need to keep this ragi bound up any longer, and I would suggest that the same be disposed of at the prevailing market rates.

12. I request therefore that you will be so good as to issue early necessary instructions, obtaining if need be the orders of Government in the matter.

'Copy'

27/9/20

For Food Controller & Director.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

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Read:-

Government Order No.G.18796-7/P.P.6-1924 dated 16th February 1920 passing orders regarding certain transactions connected with the purchase of ragi in the Malur Taluk

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 85 dated 9/11th August 1920 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District submitting the explanations of the Amildar of Malur Taluk and the District Economic Superintendent, Kolar District, regarding certain irregularities noticed in the Government order read above.

3. U.O. Note No.1830 dated 27th September 1920 from the Food Controller in Mysore on the subject.

9 2-11-20.

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Order No. G 8910-14 /P.P.6-19-403

Dated Bangalore,

The explanation called for by Government in their order of 16th February 1920 relates chiefly to two items viz (1) the arrangements made with Mr. Haji Ismail Sait in regard to the maintenance of a reserve stock of Ragi on the Fields with the assistance of the local officers and (2) failure to take over Ragi for which the whole or part of the price had been paid.

As regards the first of the two item mentioned above, Government note that much of the confusion that arose in this connection was entirely due to the fact that the Deputy Commissioner's (Mr.B.Venkoba Rao's) orders were not recorded with sufficient clearness so as to obviate misunderst

or

or communicated to the District Economic Superintendent or/Amildar who had to execute the orders. There appears to be some misapprehension also regarding the place of delivery of ragi to Mr.Hajee Ismail Sait which could have been avoided if the matter had been dealt with in a more business like manner and the arrangements communicated to the subordinate officers. Government note with displeasure the unmethodical way in which Mr. B. Venkoba Rao dealt with this important matter.

As regards the taking over of Ragi also the same absence of clear ~~xxxxxxxx~~ instructions resulted in divided responsibilities and consecuent management. The explanations of the District Economic Superintendent (Mr.T. Iyengar) that the responsibility for the removal of the Ragi was on the local authorities and that he was always at the Amildar's service with whom he was ~~regained~~ required to cooperate, cannot be said to be either satisfactory or creditable. It is a pity that the Deputy Commissioner did not fix the responsibility on these officers clearly. The Amildar explains the delay as due to want of accommodation abnormal fluctuation in the market price of ragi change of Government policy: cancellation of the order fixing maximum prices and non-receipt of sanction to adopt coercive processes. This explanation also is unsatisfactory for it is reported that under similar difficulties other officers in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts were able to take over stocks. The plea of want of accommodation is a lame one as it is seen that the ragi could easily have been stored in Bangalore if there was no accommodation in the Kolar District. As a matter of fact not a single palla of ragi is reported to have been sent to the Provincial grain Depot of Bangalore from the Kolar District during ~~those~~ the anxious

months in the latter part of 1918. The conduct of the Amildar was not only dilatory but blameworthy. Government direct that ~~the~~ ~~he may be condemned and a warning administered to him.~~ their censure & displeasure be communicated to him.

Government regret to note that there is still a large sum outstanding recovery and that brisk action has not been adopted for its ~~recovery~~ collection. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to see that the whole amount is recovered before the end of December - warning the officers concerned immediately that if this is not done serious notice will be taken of their remissness in the matter.

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Food Controller &c.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
The Secretary to Govt, Revenue Deptt.
The Secretary to Govt., E & A Deptts.